The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

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Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK B. SNYDER.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 3:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 9:30 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.

NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:30 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.

Kingston, March 15, 1866. H. A. FONDA, Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

POETRY.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.

BY LONGFELLOW.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

"Shall I have naught that is fair?" saith he;
"Have naught but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eyes,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the Lord of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

"My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled;
"Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

They shall all bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white,
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love;
She knew she could find them all again
In the fields of light above.

Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

POLITICAL.

THE DESERTER QUESTION.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE D. JACKSON,

Of Sullivan, on the Act to change the venue in the case of Commonwealth vs. Jesse R. M'Carty, Joshua R. M'Carty and Charles Morton, from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Sullivan County, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bradford County.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of the bill now under consideration of the Senate, because it is unnecessary, unjust, and uncalled for, and the administration of justice does not require it. There has no application of any kind been presented, either before the Judiciary Committees in the House or the Senate, from the parties interested in this case, asking for a change of venue. There has been no affidavit presented by the election board of Elkland township, who have been indicted, stating that they could not receive a fair trial in the county of Sullivan. Nothing but a mere petition, signed by a few citizens of the county of Sullivan, has been presented, asking for a change of venue in this case; and that petition, sir, is filled with misrepresentations from beginning to end—signed, as it is, by some estimable citizens of Sullivan, many of whom probably had no knowledge that the statements made there were mostly false from beginning to end. I do not blame all who have signed this petition; but I do blame the author of it; and I do say that many of those who signed that petition did so without knowing the contents of it.

I propose, sir, in as brief a manner as the subject will allow me, to examine this petition, and to give my reasons for my opposition to the bill, and why it should not be passed. In the first place, then, sir, the petition starts out with the assertion that the county is intensely Democratic. That, I believe, is the only truth in the whole petition. We poll, sir, nearly two Democratic votes to one Republican in the county. I wish this point to be distinctly understood, because when I come to consider another part of the petition—that part in relation to the manner of drawing juries in that county, I intend to show this Senate that partisan feelings have not been allowed to enter into the jury box of the county of Sullivan. It goes on to state that the "prevailing sentiment of the Democratic party in this county is that deserters have a right to vote," etc.; and "this view has been impressed upon the people in harangues from the stump, not only by leading Democrats, but by judges who are to try the case. All of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of this county were candidates for office at the late election, and actually engaged in canvassing for votes."

Now, sir, the author of that petition knows that it is infamously, maliciously false; he knows very well that while Judge Elwell was a candidate for Congress in that district (and that too, against his own wishes,) he did not make a solitary speech from the stump, canvass the district, or work for a vote in Sullivan county, nor in any other county composing his Judicial district.

All of the judges are honorable, upright gentlemen, and have the full confidence of the people of the county.

One of the associate judges did not, so far as I am informed, make more than two or three speeches in the county. I had the honor sir of stumping the county in connection with Judge Bedford, one of the candidates for associate judge, and he did not speak upon the subject of deserters at all; and here let me remark that there is no contest in the county in relation to the election of judges. Their election is not contested. I do not claim to be a leading Democrat. But I believe I was the only person who made any speeches in relation to that subject, and I have never taken the ground that a deserter should vote. I took, sir, the broad ground that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided that a man should not be disfranchised on the simple assertion that he was a deserter; that he must be tried, convicted, and the sentence approved, before he can be punished as a criminal. I took the ground, also, that the act of the Legislature of June 4th, 1866, was based upon the acts of Congress; that the records of drafted men, marked "failed to report," was not the "official evidence of the fact of desertion," required by the fifth section of the act of June 4th, 1866; but that the only official evidence that there could be was the records of the court, showing a trial, a conviction, a sentence, et cetera, and the sentence approved, in accordance with the acts of Congress of 1801, and the subsequent acts in relation to deserters. That, sir, is in brief the position which I took on that point. I did not defend deserters, but I did insist, and do now insist, that these men, whom you have branded as deserters, shall have a fair trial before you punish them as such. I referred, also, to the injustice that was done to many citizens in my county, in the rolls that had been sent out. I can take up these rolls, sir, and give you evidence of instances of such gross injustice done many honorable men, as will make you—make any man—blush, to whatever party he belongs. I can show you, sir, the name of John Dickerson, who was sworn into the service by the provost marshal of Troy, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and died in Libby prison; and yet he is here branded as a deserter. I can show you the name of Ralph M. Wheeler, upon these records, as having deserted—a man who went to that same provost marshal, and enlisted there. He went into the service and came home with his honorable discharge, and was met at the election board and branded as a deserter, with his honorable discharge in his pocket.

I could give many other cases, sir, but will not take up the time of the Senate. You say there are cases that are hard. Indeed, there are, sir, and in your zeal to procure votes, and carry your partisan ends, you passed that act, and whilst you provided that, if a man should come before the election board, and prove that he was not a deserter and had a right to vote, he should have that right. You provided no manner in which the rolls should be corrected and his name stricken from the list—but you left his name there, and compelled him at every election to make the same proof, and when he dies, his family, for all time to come, are to be taunted with his being a deserter. That sir, was one of the things that I objected to, from the stump, in the County of Sullivan. If that is a defense of the right of deserters to vote, then make the most of it.

The petition asserts "that the Democratic sheriff and commissioners have placed a large majority of their partisans in the jury-wheel, including a number of deserters, so that deserters and their sympathizing friends are certain to be a majority of every jury. Now, sir, I wish to say right here, that the sheriff and commissioners of Sullivan county are men of high standing, and would scorn to take any advantage in putting the names into the jury-box; they are as free from partisan feelings as any men in the State. The jury is selected without regard to politics, and I think I can establish that fact before I am through. I hold in my hand lists of the juries drawn in the year 1866, and for February court, 1867, certified by the prothonotary and commissioners of Sullivan county.

By a special act of Assembly but two jury courts are held each year; but a third or a fourth can be, if deemed necessary by the court.

Three jury courts were held in the year 1866, viz: February, May and December.

You will remember that I referred to the fact asserted in the petition "that the county is intensely Democratic"—that we polled nearly a two-thirds vote. Let us see how the juries were composed. In the traverse jury, of February, 1866, I find the names of ten Republicans and twenty-one Democrats, and five whose political proclivities are to me unknown. On the traverse jury, of May, 1866, I find sixteen Republicans and seventeen Democrats, and three unknown. I defy any gentleman to show as fair a record in Pennsylvania. On the traverse jury, of December, 1866, there were twelve Republicans and twenty-two Democrats, and two unknown. For the grand jury, February, 1867, now drawn, there are eight Republicans, fifteen Democrats, and one not known. On the traverse jury, for February, 1867, there are eleven Republicans, twenty-one Democrats and 4 not known. Now, sir, if you take all those unknown, and add them to the Democrats you still have over one third of those juries who were Republicans; if you would add the unknown to the other side you would have nearly half that were Republicans.

Let us go still further. I see that the Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] has in his hand what I think is the petition sent in here. While he is glancing at it, let me refer to the fact that ten of those men who signed that petition were drawn as jurors in 1866, viz:

John Warburton, grand, February, 1866.
William Glidewell, grand, February, 1866.
Joseph Rogers, grand, February, 1866.
C. M. Boyles, traverse, February, 1866.
Jesse Molyneaux, traverse, February, 1866.
J. H. Rogers, traverse, May, 1866.
Ed. Warburton, traverse, May, 1866.
E. M. Frost, traverse, May, 1866.
Jonathan Rogers, grand, December, 1866.
Joseph M'Carty, traverse, December, 1866.

And, sir, further than that, four more of these petitioners are drawn on the jury for Feb. 1867, and before some of them this trial will take place, if not removed to Bradford county. I refer to the names of David Molyneax, Jonas Bradford, Joseph Whitely and J. R. Bird. And yet these gentlemen have the audacity to come here and complain of the manner of drawing the jury in the county of Sullivan. I ask any gentleman here to set aside some sixteen, whom I have been informed are minors, and take the balance of the number in that petition and go into any county in the Commonwealth, and see if he can pick out one hundred names in that county and in that one hundred find as many persons who have been drawn on juries as there are in this instance.

But I am not done with that petition yet. I will ask the Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] to read the two first names on that petition, Henry Norton and John Norton, two very loyal men, who come here and ask for justice, and for protection from the deserters, and who, I have been credibly informed, were two of the very first men that skulked from the draft in the county of Sullivan. They showed their loyalty, sir, in going to Canada, or hiding in the woods; and they come here and complain that Democrats want to give deserters the right to vote.

Go further, sir. I hold in my hand the certificate of the non-reporting drafted men, from the very list which you sent into Sullivan county in 1866. I find on that list the name of Abel M'Carty—another very loyal man whose name is attached to that petition. This man, Abel M'Carty, is published in this list as a deserter—a pretty man to preach loyalty to the Democratic party of Sullivan county, and say that we sympathize with deserters. Now, let me tell you another thing. This petition starts out with the assertion that those election officers of the Elkland district, of Sullivan county, have been indicted by the grand jury of said county, for refusing the vote of John C. Warburton, a well known deserter. Where is the evidence that John C. Warburton is a well known deserter, or that he ever deserted?

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that the vote of John C. Warburton was refused. But his name is not found on the certified list, nor on the records sent to Sullivan county. It was only the wickedness of the hearts of those men, or their partisan feelings, that caused this difficulty. There was no evidence, I am informed, before the election board that this man was a deserter. You cannot find any evidence on the record that he was a deserter; and now they come here and make the assertion that he was a well known deserter. The gentleman from Bradford county, in the House, [Mr. Kinney,] referred to the very "patriotic class of citizens who fought Lee in Canada," etc. I would advise the gentleman not to be so very hard upon his Republican friends of Sullivan county. He thought the stump speeches he used in Bradford County would do to use in the hall of the House of Representatives, and thought they would apply to the Democratic party, when, unfortunately, they applied more to his own friends than to the Democratic party. Communications have been sent to the papers of Bradford and Sullivan counties, by some person claiming to be an outsider, but who, I believe, is a member, in which they have endeavored to excite and get up a partisan feeling, in which they say justice cannot be done unless this case is transferred. I am anxious that, wherever this case is tried, it shall be tried upon the merits of the case, without partisan feeling entering into it. I believe that can be done in the county of Sullivan; I believe it cannot be done in the county of Bradford.

I think the member of the other branch made a great mistake in exciting partisan feelings in Bradford county. The other member from Bradford [Mr. Webb] made a statement in the House, in regard to which I wish to say that he was laboring under a wrong impression. He said that circulars had been issued there, signed by myself and others, in which it was agreed to defray the expenses of deserters, provided we could have their votes. For my part, I never saw or signed a circular of that kind. The only position I ever took, I took openly, before the people of Sullivan, in my speeches. I do not wish to say that he misstated the case knowingly; I think now he acknowledges he was wrong.

Now, sir, this change will put the costs on Sullivan county unjustly. That bill proposes that all the costs and expenses of the change of venue shall be paid by the commissioners of the county of Sullivan. I do not know the intentions of those who drafted the bill. I think, for my part, that it should be put in a different shape, and left for the costs to follow the suit.

Now, sir, I wish to state, further, that this petition wrongs Judge Elwell. Judge Elwell has charged the jury that, in indictments against officers of elections, for rejecting votes—and he has so charged the jury in every case of the kind before him—that they could not be convicted without its being established by the evidence that the defendant knew the party offering his vote was a legal voter, and yet rejected his vote. If a judge, or inspector, acting upon his best judgment, honestly rejects a vote as illegal, he cannot be convicted of a misdemeanor, although he was mistaken as to the law. He can only be punished when he acts corruptly—not for the honest exercise of his judgment.

Now, I wish to ask any member in this Senate if he would ask any judge to charge differently. Judge Elwell is an honest, upright and conscientious man, and as a man and as a judge, we are all proud of him. He says:

"He can only be punished when he acts corruptly, not for the honest exercise of his judgment."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have another thing to say. I am authorized by the associate judges of the county of Sullivan to state, "that if the election board now standing indicted by the grand jury of the county aforesaid, in the election case of Elkland district, in the case in which you purpose to change the venue, may so desire, they will most cheerfully vacate the bench during said trial."

If the gentlemam from Bradford will acknowledge, as I think he will, Judge Elwell is an honorable, upright man, he can certainly have no objection to his trying this case alone. The associate judges are willing to vacate the bench during the time of the trial.

Now, sir, it is my duty to refer a little further to the petition. I find at the end of it the following:

"As attorney for the defendant, I respectfully ask that the above petition may be granted, being fully of the opinion that the defendants cannot get a fair trial in Sullivan county.

THOMAS J. INGHAM."

That sounds to me a good deal like the criminal before the court of justice, who began to cry, and felt very bad, and the judge remarked to him: "Why, my dear fellow, you shall have justice." "Ah! your Honor, that's just what I am afraid of." Now, sir, this man, Ingham, was indicted and tried before the court in Sullivan county, I think, during the last May session. The evidence showed the fact that he had met a man in the streets, and told him that, if he attempted to vote, he would arrest him as a deserter. Towards evening, this man—Peterman—offered his vote, and Ingham and others grabbed him, tore his clothes off, and kept him under arrest until after the election had closed, and then gave him the hint that he could escape through the back yard. The evidence for the prosecution showed this fact. It was shown that he had arrested this man for the purpose of keeping him from voting; and yet, sir, this jury, with all their partisan feelings, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," but defendants pay the costs. Even Mr. Ingham, while the jury was out, acknowledged that there was nothing under the heavens that could prevent a verdict of "guilty" being rendered. That shows that we do not do things quite as rashly and with as much partisan feelings as we are accused of, or perhaps as we ought to.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to detain the Senate any longer. But I wish to say here, that there is no evidence in the possession of the Senate that these parties have made an affidavit that they could not get a fair trial in Sullivan county; there is no evidence going to show that they cannot have a fair trial—only this solitary petition here presented. If this bill is passed, it will pass for merely political reasons, and for that only: and Senators in casting their votes, will do so on political grounds, and for no other reason.

WHEN you have spoken the word, it reigns over you; but while it is not yet spoken, you reign over it.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

SPEECH OF HON. C. R. BUCKALEW,

In the Senate of the United States, February 15th, 1867, upon the Bill from the House of Representatives for the establishment of Military Government in the Southern States.

Mr. PRESIDENT, my vote has been solicited for the present amendment by gentlemen in whose judgments I have very much confidence; and in one respect the adoption of the amendment would be quite proper, perhaps beneficial. In so far as it places a limit upon this enormous, novel, and portentious military power the bill intends to establish, it may be vindicated by sound reasoning and considerations of public policy. Any limitation whatever will be better than the absence of all limitations in the proposition as introduced before us.

But, sir, there are two reasons which will induce me to vote against this amendment. In the first place, I am opposed to the proposition which it contains upon a consideration of the merits of the proposition itself. I am averse, from thorough conviction, to the introduction of any State into this Union, or to her rehabilitation with all her former political powers, upon the condition that she shall make suffrage within her limits universal and unlimited among the male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. I need not go over the argument upon that point. I have stated it upon a former occasion.

In the next place, I know perfectly well that a vote for this amendment, although given under circumstances which do not commit me to the proposition as a final one, will be misunderstood and perverted. It will be said throughout the country of each of those who stand in the position in which I stand, that we have departed to some extent at least from that position which we have hitherto maintained, and maintained against all the influences of the time, against the pressure of circumstances which have swept many from our sides and carried them into the large and swollen camp of the majority. Sir, I for one am ambitious of being known as one among that number of men who have kept their faith; who have followed their convictions; who have obeyed the dictation of duty in the worst of times; who did not bend when the storm beat hardest and strongest against them, but kept their honor unsullied, their faith intact, their self-respect unbroken and entire.

I shall not vote to degrade suffrage. I shall not vote to pollute and corrupt the foundations of political power in this country, either in my own State or in any other. I shall resist it everywhere and at all times. If overborne, if contrary and opposing opinions prevail, I shall simply submit to the necessity which I cannot resist, leaving to just men and to future times the vindication of my conduct.

The consideration of this amendment does not involve debate upon the bill itself; it is quite distinct from it, or at least it may be considered distinctly. I am of opinion that the debates of the Senate would be greatly improved if that course were taken ordinarily or uniformly which has been suggested in the discussion of this bill, to wit, that when an amendment is pending debate shall be confined to it according to the strict rules of order, and that debate upon the principal proposition upon the original bill itself shall stand over and be deferred until the amendments are disposed of. But, sir, my experience in the Senate has instructed me. I have upon several occasions delayed speaking upon a measure until amendments offered to it should be disposed of, and found myself at the end of a debate attempting to speak to an exhausted and impatient Senate and when my own freshness of feeling and physical energy had departed.

During this week those of us who are not endowed by nature with vigorous physical constitutions have been subjected to a severe strain by constant sessions day and night, besides other duties very numerous, harassing, and exhaustive outside of the Chamber. And now, sir, nearly at the end of the week, at an additional night session ordered with special reference to this measure, we are called upon to consider it, and to consider it finally. We are told that if it be within the power of those who give direction to the action of the Senate to force a final vote upon the bill to-night, that vote shall be obtained, the giving of it shall be coerced.

And when did this bill come to us? Within about twenty-four hours, I believe. I found myself able to give it only a hurried reading before it was called upon for debate. Is it not a little remarkable that a bill in which the social and political condition of eight or ten million American people is involved should be driven through one branch of Congress under the previous question, without opportunity for any extended debate, and should then be driven through the Senate under the discipline of an organization confined to a portion only of the members of our body, with some twenty-four or forty-eight hours only of consideration, amid the pressure of other duties that crowd upon us, and when our own overtasked physical powers scarcely enable us to give the subject even that attention which is necessary to vote upon it intelligently, much less to examine and discuss it properly? What judgment will be formed of us, who are charged with the legislative powers of this Government, by our countrymen and by the men of other nations, who observe our proceedings, when measures of this gravity, magnitude, importance to millions of people, interesting to our whole population, are to be acted upon in this manner, to be determined under these circumstances, adverse to correct and proper reflection, which I have described?

Now, sir, what is this measure? I shall be anxious in all that I say to be brief and to speak only on points which are material. Sir, this bill is prepared and introduced to confer upon five military officers of the United States the power to fine, to imprison, and to kill American citizens in one-third of the territory of the United States without any restraints or limitations such as are written in the most solemn manner in every fundamental law in the United States, both that of the Federal Government and those of all the States; ay, and of every Territory, too, whither our hardy pioneers have gone and established republican governments, fashioned and modeled after the examples of the States from which they went. With no right of trial by jury, no challenge to the tribunal which tries the accused, no compulsory process for witnesses, no right of appeal, the victim stands defenseless before arbitrary power; he must bow to its mandate and submit to its decree. Not a constitutional principle, hitherto regarded sacred in this country, is written down in this bill or covered by its vague and general phraseology, more indefinite, vague, and indeterminate than that of any statute now upon the records of this Government; ay, or of England, abused and traduced England, of whom we complained because her Government was arbitrary, and therefore took up arms to throw off its jurisdiction and vindicate American freedom.

The General of the Army is to assign to the command of each of the military districts created by this bill "an officer of the Army not below the rank of brigadier general," and to detail a sufficient force to give dignity and effect to the jurisdiction conferred upon him; and there is conferred upon each district commander, in the third section, power "to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals" of every description and grade. He may in his pleasure, by no rule of law, by no regulation of statute, by no principle known to the Constitution or created by Government, but according to his own unregulated pleasure and will, condescend to turn cases over to the courts—

"Or when in his judgment—"

his supreme and unchallenged judgment—

"It may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of any of the so-called Confederate States to the contrary notwithstanding."

And then the Supreme Court of the United States, which your fathers established as the supreme tribunal of justice in this country, with appellate powers from inferior tribunals, with the great power of the writ of *habeas corpus* in its hands to correct injustice upon the citizen, is to be restrained from meddling in any way whatever with this new, unexampled, and abominable jurisdiction which the bill establishes. I am mistaken, sir; there is an exception. The judges of your Supreme Court may have jurisdiction in particular cases by a clause which I propose to read. Neither the Supreme Court nor any judge of that court or of the district courts can issue a writ of *habeas corpus* or look into the legality of any proceedings in which this military jurisdiction is concerned—

"Unless some commissioned officer—"

Some dignified lieutenant of the second degree possibly—

"Unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and further, that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder, or delay the punishment of crime."

The wealthy criminal, for his fee of $50 or $100 or $500, can get a lieutenant's certificate to his petition, and go to the courts of the United States and be heard under the laws of the United States, and have some little protection from the Constitution of your fathers, from that instrument under which you are assembled here and which you are sworn to support. This is the manner in which judicial power may take hold of any case, no matter how enormous, of outrage or of iniquity, in one-third of the United States, under this bill.

The fifth section provides—

"That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district."

There, sir, shameful as the fact appears, the power over the life of an American citizen is confided to either one of five military commanders, who are to be selected, not by the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, as the Constitution requires, but by a General selected by your bill; and you might just as well, instead of having selected the General of the Army for this purpose, have selected the hero of Big Bethel or any other general, or even a civilian, if indeed this fearful and unexampled power of creating military rule resides in Congress at all. The commanders of these departments have the power of life and of death, the power to imprison at their pleasure, the power to fine, to confiscate property, and to plunder or kill the citizens, and that without any redress. Why, sir, what are the military commissions that are authorized here? Are not the members selected by this officer in command, selected to do his bidding—organized to convict, if he desires conviction, and their proceedings subject to his approval? Nay, sir, even sentence of death by them is to be carried into execution according to his will, because this bill contemplates the capital execution of a citizen tried before these tribunals simply upon the approval of the officer commanding the district.

Such, sir, is the bill introduced here, for the passage of which our votes are solicited, and to pass which we are driven into the hours of the night, hurriedly and unprepared, while some expectant persons outside, perhaps, look with impatience upon the delay which is taking place, this unnecessary delay, this protraction of our proceedings, this waste of time, this foolish appealing to old records and to principles which we have advanced far beyond in our revolutionary career. Yes, sir, a spirit of impatience and intolerance surrounds us and finds voice even upon this floor.

I will state objections to the bill in general terms and conclude. I am not inclined to speak at length, but I should take shame to myself if such a bill as this could be passed or be under consideration here without uttering some few sincere words in opposition to its enactment.

Sir, this bill, in the first place, is an open confession in the face of the world that republican government is a failure. It is an open and shameless confession, made by us in the presence of our countrymen and in the presence of the world, that our republican institutions are not as they were supposed to be, destined to immortality or to future renown; that their period of life has about closed, that we are to be added to the list of republics of former times and of other countries who ran hurried, but some of them not inglorious careers, to end in what this bill suggests, in the rule of a master, in the establishment of military power, in the chastisement of crime, of violence, and of private wrong, not by civil law, but by military force. You propose to put in command of one third of the United States generals of your armies. You propose to confer on them dictatorial powers. That is the word. This bill establishes a military dictatorship by congressional enactment for one third of the United States, and its grants are in the largest and vaguest terms. Under them any act pertaining to civil government, any act pertaining to the punishment of criminal offenders, may be authorized and may be performed by the military power which you set up. That is a dictatorship. No matter by what name it be designated, that is its nature. That you establish by this bill. Whatever you propose, that will be the authority created; it will be known as a dictatorship in all future time.

Mr. President, at what time is it proposed to set up this military dictatorship in the United States. Is it not nearly two years after the conclusion of the late war? Is it not at a time when complete peace reigns throughout the United States, when there is no resistance to the authority of the Government, and when we apprehend no such resistance in future unless that resistance be provoked, possibly, by our conduct and policy? There can be no vindication of this measure upon the ground of its connection with the war. There can be no vindication of it upon the ground that it is necessary in the conduct or management of military operations, in the subduing of a force arrayed against our authority in any portion of the country; nor that it is necessary to guard against renewed revolt and renewed resistance in any place or section subject to our jurisdiction.

The Long Parliament, to which reference has been made, established a military force of its own, independent of the Crown, and it placed over that force military commanders. It armed them and sent them forth upon a mission of resistance to kingly power. That was during a time of civil convulsion, when parties were to be arrayed against each other in daily conflict, when the great battle between executive, prerogative, and popular freedom was to be fought out upon British soil. There was some reason, some excuse then for a Parliament which claimed omnipotence to confer enormous powers upon military commanders selected by itself. There is no reason now why an American Congress which is not omnipotent, an American Congress whose powers are carefully and grudgingly parceled out to it in the Constitution of the country, a Congress whose powers are subjected to necessary and extensive limitations; it is not now a time for an American Congress to assume to itself those omnipotent powers which will be implied by the passage of this bill. It is not now a time for the American Congress to set up military power and a military dictatorship in any portion of the country.

The duties of the hour of which we hear so much are to heal the wounds of conflict, to restore real peace and genuine concord throughout our country, to return to the pacific debates which in former times characterized the proceedings of the legislative department of the Government, to restore by sound measures that prosperity which was interrupted by the war, and by a careful and provident statesmanship to make provision against those dangers to which the pecuniary interests and the liberties of our country are liable in the future. If I read aright the duties of the hour, they may be thus described: they do not consist in prosecuting in a time of peace the projects, enterprises, and measures of a time of war. They do not include the injecting into our councils elements of commotion, of hatred, of antagonism. What is now required, and particularly what is required in the consultations of the legislative department, which is the great branch of Government, is a spirit of Christianity and of justice, which shall put behind us the works of war and the passions of war and incite us to works of restoration and peace. Possessing this spirit, we shall perform our mission nobly and grandly; without it, our labor will be vain and our future inglorious.

Because this bill asserts a congressional omnipotence which we do not possess, and which, if we did possess it, we ought not to exercise; because it announces before the world the failure of republican institutions among us; because it disregards all the constitutional protections of the citizen, and, without necessity or reason, subjects him in his rights of property, liberty, and even life itself to the pleasure of military power, I shall vote against it, as I shall vote against all similar measures which may be introduced hereafter.

JOSH BILLINGS,

TO THE LADIES OF A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Fellar Sisters: When I caste mi eye on a circle uv luvly wimmen bizzy with thare needles, mi hart seems to stretch clean across my bussum, and when I reflect a minnit, that thar to work for nothin and find themselves, and that a young heathen stans ready yelping around the corner for every shirt thar working on, it duz seem to me that I cud shout hozanner for three weeks on a stretch. Fellar Sisters, you kan kount on Josh Billings as a friend; he luves charite, as a pup hankers fur nu milk: his very nater looks out into the horizen uv the poor folks, just as the light uv a tin lantern shines across the bog meddo. And he seas the bare bak young ones shivering for a crust uv bred, and hungry fur a shirt; and then looks at the Sisters, a talking and sowing and sowing and talking, he kounts a hole pardi ov little shirts on the table, and he feels jest az tho he wud like to own all the femails sowing societies in the world hisself, and puts his hole fortin in the little reddy made cotton shirt biziness.

Oh, Charitee! Oh, Charitee! When Josh Billings communes with yu, he feels as tho he just had been tired out, and sot away to cool. Fellar Sisters, don't be skeered, let the rich and the hawty stick up there noses, and let the educated laf. Josh wud like no better fun than just to bet his nine dollers, that enny Sister, in full communion in this ere sewing society, who puts in full time, and cuts the cotting to advantage, will get her final reward. To konklude, Fellar Sisters, pitch in. Cum together arly, and often, by your cotting by the pease, be kereful how you dele out your shirts, for thare is every now and then a bogus hethen. Stan by your constitution and bi-laws, do all this and the 'Femail Billingsville Sowing Society,' will go down to future prosperitee, like a wide awake torch procession. I bid you tenderle a joy.

A FALSE friend is like a sha low on a dial—it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as it gets cloudy.

THE speaker who took the *floor* has been arrested for stealing *lumber*.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

DEMONOLOGY.

For some time past the citizens of Williamsport have been in a state of intense excitement, arising from what seemed to be a well authenticated case of supernatural visitation. We have been at some pains to investigate the subject, not only because of its singular character, but because we have known the young lady who is principal in the affair, from her childhood.

Miss Rebecca Owens, about whom all this excitement is raised, is the daughter of Mordecai and Louisa Owens, formerly of Berwick, in this county, where she was born and raised. We remember her as a gay, laughing girl, who apparently never saw a trouble nor knew a care. A few years ago her father died, and she went to live with an aunt who resides in Williamsport, where she became a member of the Pine Street M. E. Church. Her age is about fifteen years.

Not long since she observed that wherever she went singular noises followed her; or if she remained standing, sounds like rapping with the knuckles were heard, and sometimes a scraping or scratching of the wall. At other times it would seem as if a heavy substance was being dragged over the floor. So frequent did these alarming sounds become that the girl, and finally the family, became alarmed and betook themselves to prayer. To increase their terror the spirit, if such it be, *began to call her in an audible voice*, using such expressions as "Becky, come with us; we want you." "Becky, they are waiting for you in hell." Not only was her name used but that of other persons. On Saturday evening the Pastor was called for, and at first he thought there must be some collusion between the girl and outside parties, but investigation proved that she was not only innocent, but was really suffering on account of these strange visitations. The minister after satisfying himself on this point, called in another well known Clergyman, but the "spirits" were not to be overcome by prayer, and mocked the supplicants. On Sunday morning the family took the girl with them to church, where the same noises were heard and her name was again called, whereupon she got up and left. These sounds and voices were heard by all in her vicinity. They followed her along the street, rapping and talking from the fences, from the ground, from board walks in the street, and from places inaccessible to human beings. During her absence from the house, the same phenomena were observed. At class meeting on the same Sunday the same voices and noises were heard.

One of the hymns commenced about as follows:

"If you want to go to Heaven,
You must be followers of the Lord."

No sooner had this been sung than the voice returned—

"You must be lovers of the Devil,
Or you can't go to hell when you die."

A pious old lady and gentleman took her home with them to stay one night, and Miss Owens slept with the lady while the gentleman kept watch at the foot of the bed. About midnight the ominous sounds were again heard, Miss Owens being sound asleep, but in a few moments a heavy crash at the head of the bed awakened her. This was succeeded by sounds of sweet music which apparently came from the walls and to which all three listened in amazement.

At one time when the calls for "Becky," were unusually strong the aunt said, "you shall not have Becky," the voices returned "we *will* have Becky!" The aunt asked "what do you want with her?" The reply came "we want her to go with us to hell."

It is needless for us to recapitulate all the incidents of this singular matter. Hundreds of people visited Williamsport to prove the truth of the statements or rumors that were flying abroad. Many efforts were also made to detect imposture, but as yet the mystery remains. Some assert that a gang of *devil worshippers* reside in that city, while others say they are only a band of *spiritualists*.

The effect on the girl was nearly to dethrone her reason, and at one time she was taken with a fit, during which many supposed her to be dead, and straightened out her limbs and bound up her jaws. However, she came to, and last week accompanied her mother, who had been sent for, to Wilkesbarre. The mother believes her to be bewitched. She has been offered enormous sums to expose her daughter to the view of the curious populace, but she has refused.

We deeply sympathize with our young friend, and sincerely trust this mystery will be cleared up, and if she has been made the victim of heartless scoundrels that they may be properly punished.

WE suppose it is not generally known that the celebrated *Charlotte Temple*, of whom every lady has heard or read, passed her childhood in a house, situate at the corner of the Bowery and Pell street, in New York City. The house itself has given way to the spirit of improvement, but the locality is easily settled.

TO PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

The undersigned, appointed to prepare a History of the Pennsylvania Volunteer and Militia organizations, having discovered many imperfections in the muster-out rolls of the companies, desires that each soldier, who served in any organization from this State, would furnish information in his personal history pertaining to the following points, viz:

1. Wounds.—If wounded, give the date; in what engagements recived; nature of wounds; result of wounds; nature of surgical operations, if capital, and by whom performed.

2. Imprisonments.—If a prisoner, give the date; and place of capture; where imprisoned; nature of treatment; and the date and manner of escape or release.

He also desires that the relatives or companions in arms of deceased soldiers would give the cause, date, place of death and place of interment of each, and any facts in his history touching the subjects above referred to.

Write at the head of the page the name of the person to whom information pertains, the number of regiment and letter of company to which he belonged. Write in concise terms, in a plain hand, on letter paper, and on but one side of a leaf.

The undersigned also desires to make a collection for present and for future use of—

1. Complete files of all newspapers published in the Sate from the begining of 1861 to the close of 1865, to be bound and permanently kept in the archives of the State. Will the publishers or any friend possessing them furnish such files?

2. Discourses commemorative of fallen soldiers; pamphlets pertaining in any manner to the Rebellion or its causes? articles published or in manuscript containing historical facts.

3. Published histories or sketches of regiments, batteries or companies; printed rolls and descriptive matter.

4. Diaries of soldiers; letters illustrative of military life, containing information of permanent historic value, or descriptions of interesting incidents; plans of battles, sieges, forts and of naval engagements.

5. Complete rolls of students and graduates of each College in the State who were in the service.

6. Card photographs (vignette) of each officer, of whatever grade, who, at any time, acted as commander of a regiment, battery or independent company, inscribed with his name, number of regiment, &c., dates of period during which he held command, with his present post-office address. The relatives of deceased officers are requested to forward the photographs of such officers inscribed as above. No use will be made of these photographs without the express permission of the senders, furher than to arrange them in albums for preservation.

Much of the matter called for under these several heads may not be needed for immediate use, but the day will come when it will be invaluable, and the present is regarded as a favorable time for commencing the collection.

Let every true son of Pennsylvania respond promptly to this call, and thereby rescue from oblivion many memorials of her patriotism and her power.

S. P. BATES, State Historian.

Department of Military History, Harrisburg, February 22, 1867.

ELECTIONS.

The township elections which are to take place in this county on the 15th proximo, should be attended by all our citizens. The selection of *good men* is of prime importance, and should not be neglected. The Act of Assembly approved the 30th of March, 1866, requires the names of all the candidates to be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written on a single piece of paper, similar to the tickets voted last Fall. In the townships, the tickets must be headed "Township," and the names of all the candidates follow, with the ticket so folded that the word "Township appears on the outside. The tickets for the boroughs are to be the same except that "Borough" must be substituted for "Township" on the heading.

Our friends should organize *before* the day of election, and nominate a ticket, because if left until then many votes will be lost, and the opposition would in consequence carry the close districts. We would advise the use of *printed* tickets, as it will save "splitting" and save trouble. We are prepared to furnish them on short notice.

The opposition are well organized, vigilant, and alive to the importance of carrying these local elections. Let our friends be on the alert.

THE FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

We have received a circular on this subject, asking our voice and aid in behalf of our starving countrymen. Reports from all parts af the South show the condition of that people, both white and black, to be truly deplorable. The results of the war and the failure of crops have reduced them to this condition, and they now appeal to us for bread. Shall they appeal in vain? They ask not for luxuries, but for the bare means of sustenance, and unless it is at once furnished, thousands must perish. Many of our readers can do something in this matter, either by contributing money or grain, and it can be forwarded by express to No. 159, Reade Street, New York, from which point it will be taken South by a Government vessel, and then distributed among the needy women and children. All supplies sent here will be forwarded free of expense, by the Editors of this paper.

A SETTLER.—In Washington they not only legislate on Sunday, but run cars on the same day by the sanction of Congress, the highest legislative body in the Union. They not only allow them to run there, but when the bill was before Congress to charter the company, they put in a proviso compelling them to run on Sunday.

So said Mr. Quigley in the Legislature, on the Sunday car question. Thus Congress tramples on the Divine Law. While God says, on the Sabbath day "thou shalt do no manner of work;" Congress, not having the fear of God before their eyes, *compel* men to break the Divine Commandment. And yet they have a prayer meeting! They need one!

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

The excitement and confusion attendant upon the closing hours of a Congressional session were considerably heightened last evening on account of the veto message on the military government bill, which had been expected almost every hour since the opening of the session on Monday last. It was delivered to the House precisely at half past one o'clock, and was soon after read by the Clerk, Mr. M'Pherson. When the reading had been completed, Mr. Blaine offered a resolution suspending all the rules of the House, in order to reach a direct vote upon the bill, the President's objection to the contrary notwithstanding. By the decision of the Speaker, the question of suspending the rules had priority over any other motion, and, after an appeal from that decision had been voted down, the resolution was adopted by a strict party vote. The rules having been suspended there was no chance for the Democrats to defeat the bill by dilatory motions, although Messrs. Le Blond, Finch, Boyer, and others expressed themselves ready to sit it out to the end of the session, if they could by any means prevent the passage of the obnoxious measure. But they were powerless. The Speaker was against them, and so was the whole Radical side of the House. Shortly after three o'clock the Clerk commenced to call the roll on the final passage of the bill. As the call progressed it became evident that the Radicals were united, and the bill would receive a full party vote, which it did with but three exceptions—Judge Hale, of New York, Mr. Stillwell, of Indiana, and Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee. When the result (yeas 135, nays 48) was announced there were some manifestations of applause mingled with hisses, from the galleries. A message was immediately sent to the Senate announcing the action of the House. The bill, however, was not taken up until the evening session. The galleries were densely crowded, and even the corridors and lobbies were filled with anxious-looking individuals, awaiting an opportunity to hear what was going on inside. The debate was rather limited, Reverdy Johnson making the longest speech in vindication of his course in supporting the obnoxious bill, which seemed to be satisfactory to himself and the Radicals around him. At precisely twenty minutes to eleven o'clock the question was taken and resulted in the passage of the measure, by more than the necessary two-thirds vote. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, and Norton were among those who voted in the negative. The President *pro tempore* (Mr. Foster) announced the enactment of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President. The Senate soon after went into Executive Session, and remained for some time. General Dix was confirmed as Minister to France. Senator Sherman's brother, C. T. Sherman, Esq., was confirmed as Judge of the Northern District of Ohio, and Senator Cowan's nomination as Minister to Austria was tabled, which was tantamount to its rejection. The vote is said to have been very close. The carousal in each wing of the Capitol continued through the night. In nearly all the leading committee rooms a substantial repast was served up, and in several of them whisky and other strong drink was abundant. Bills passed and conference committees were appointed every few minutes. Altogether, the scene was anything but credible to the legislation and legislators of the country. A recess was taken shortly after eight o'clock this morning until half past seven this evening. The indications are that the session will last through most of the night and a brief recess will be taken to-morrow morning. The final adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress will take place at twelve o'clock, and the Fortieth Congress will assemble immediately thereafter.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

Both the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee have submitted reports on the impeachment investigation. The former simply state that in their opinion there is sufficient reason for recommending a continuation of the investigation to the next Congress, but they submit no evidence. The latter (Mr. Rogers) says that there is not a particle of testimony in all that has been taken which will sustain a single charge contained in the resolution authorizing the investigation; and, furthermore, that the evidence taken by the committee is not such as would be admitted in a court of justice.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The Thirty-ninth Congress expired to-day at twelve o'clock M. In the House, the roll of members elect for the Fortieth Congress was immediately called and all but three or four answered to their names. The organization farce was then enacted. Colfax was the candidate of the Radicals for Speaker, and of course was elected, receiving 127 votes out of 157 cast. The remainder were given to Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, the Democratic candidate. Before the voting for Speaker commenced, Mr. Brooks, of New York, obtained the floor and, in a brief but forcible speech, showed that the present session of Congress has no parallel in the history of the country, having been convened within a month and nine days after the passage of the law authorizing it, and in addition to that fact, there are no Representatives from seventeen States of the Union—only twenty, a bare majority, being represented. In conclusion, he submitted a protest, signed by all the Democratic members, against such an organization. He asked to have it entered upon the journal, but the Clerk decided that he could not entertain it pending the election of Speakers. After the transaction of some unimportant business, and the appointment of committees to wait on the President and the Senate, a resolution was offered declaring Mr. McPherson Clerk of the House for the Fortieth Congress, which was agreed without a division. The crowd in attendance was the largest ever seen at the Capital for some years. The rules of the House were suspended, and the families of members and others were admitted to the floor, which from the reporters' gallery presented a scene of animation and excitement seldom witnessed at the close or opening of a Congress.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

The general impression is that the present session will not last more than a few weeks. The intention seems to be to refer the impeachment question to the regular Committee on the Judiciary, or a special committee—Butler prefers the latter—and to authorize said committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and to report at the next session. There are some who oppose any adjournment until the President is removed, but at present they are in the minority The great inducement to an early adjournment is, that the members get no more pay by remaining here than they would if they were home.

SERENADE TO CAMERON.

It is announced that a serenade will be given to Simon Camron this evening. Assessments have been made on Pennsylvania clerks in the Executive departments here for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the same.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

CONGRESS.

The second day's session of the Fortieth Congress lasted but a short time. The Senate transacted no legislative business on account of the non appointment of its committees.

The House perfected its organizaton by electing a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, postmaster, and chaplain. The Speaker announced that he would appoint but three committee—one on elections, one on mileage, and one on rules, unless the House should order otherwise. This is significant of an immediate recess over the spring and summer months. It is to be determined, however, in caucus to-morrow night as to whether a recess shall be taken until Political October.

BANK FAILURES.

First—National Bank at Meredith, New York—failed. Cause—Speculations of the President.

Second—National Bank of Hudson—closed. Cause—Speculations of Cashier.

Third—First National Bank of Newtonville, Massachusetts—lost twice its capital. Cause—Speculations of Cashier.

Fourth—Mechanic's National Bank, Baltimore—defalcation $300,000, by Book-keeper and Paying Teller.

Fifth—State Bank, Boston—defalcation $600,000. Cause—Speculations of Cashier.

ALBANY, March 5.—At the city election to-day Charles S. Wilson, Democrat was elected Mayor by 168 majority. The Democat elect all their city ticket with the exception of the Overseer of the Poor.

TROY, N. Y. March 5.—The charter election to-day resulted in the choice of the whole Democratic city ticket. L. Flagg is re-elected Mayor by 245 majority over James Forsythe.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—Fish, Democrat, has been elected Mayor by 392 majority, a gain to the Democrats of 1,396.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 1—Noon.— The bill for the British North America Province Confederation has been read twice in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Sunday, March 3.—It is reported that dispatches have been received here announcing that war has broken out in India.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 2—P.M. HERR SIMSON has been chosen President of the North-German Parliament.

The King of Prussia gives a banquet to the members of the Parliament.

LONDON, March 4—Noon.—A dispatch has been received here from Dublin, which announces the capture of the famous Colonel O'Conner, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overhauled by the authorities at Athlone, West Meath County, nearly two hundred miles from the scene of the insurrection.

LONDON, March, 4—Evening.—Lord Brougham has made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the principle of household suffrage.

The following changes have been made in the English Cabinet: The Duke of Richmond becomes Colonial Secretary; Sir John Frankington, Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcote, first Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. A. J. Canning, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Stephen Care, President of the Board of Trade.

BERLIN, March 4—Evening.—Count Bismarck to-day laid before the North German Parliament the draft of the new constitution for the confederation of the North German States.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Garibaldi, having sent his sons to Crete, promises soon to go himself and take up arms to aid the Cretans.

AN illustrious trio of small politicians left Bloomsburg a short time ago, to have Mr. Pursel removed from the Post Office here. It resulted in his *confirmation* by the Senate and his officious enemies came home in disgust.

While the office was held by John, the Medicine Man, and the exceedingly reverend Beckley, they represented the income as being below one thousand dollars. But as soon as it was irrevocably out of their paws, they repudiate their first falsehoods and post to Washington with the information that it is worth about twelve hundred dollars, and the appointment must pass the Senate. They misrepresented the facts to the Senate Committee, and got a report adverse to Mr. Pursel; but Mr. Buckalew quietly straightened it out and settled their business forever.

THE notorious Ben Wade, Senator from Ohio has been elected President of the Senate.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

A CONFAB.

One day, not very long ago,
P. John and Josh and Rod
Went off to Washington, you know,
To see the sights abroad;
And *swaggering* up the Avenue
With Mercur by his side,
The late Assessor, looking blue,
His luck did sorely chide.

"I came to Bloomsburg very poor,
As every body knew,
But found kind friends on every side,
Who helped to put me through;
Freesoil and freedom was the toast,
I labored day by day,
To get my party level with
The Sons of Africa.

And every thing was coming right,
The goose was hanging high,
I worked my boys both day and night,
And grew quite rich thereby;
Nor would I cringe or bow the knee,
For office or for pelf;
A sturdy yeoman I would be,
Sufficient in myself.

I held the fattest offices,
I also knew the plan
On which we meant to run the thing;
And Johnson was my man!"
"What, Andrew Johnson was your man!"
Quoth Mercur, much in fear;
"Be sure—here's the *Republican*,
I'll make the matter clear.

I just had read the famous speech,
Where Johnson seemed inclined
To give the leading Radicals
A little of his mind;
And finding things were in a fix,
And like to be a muss,
In eighteen hundred sixty-six,
I wrote M'Cullough thus:

'I edit the *Republican*,
The only paper here,
That stands by Mr. Johnson
And defends him without fear.
I am a bold outspoken man,
As every body knows,
And don't do this for offices,
Nor money, I suppose.
The late Baltimore Convention
Was engineered by me,
And Lincoln and brave Johnson
And myself were just the THREE.
And I have faith in Andrew,
As I have often said,
That he will not go back on me
And raise the copperhead.
He was my choice at Baltimore,
Old Thad can't humbug me,
I went for Andrew Johnson
From the State of Tennessee.
I send a paper now to you,
And to the President,
You'll see I'm not opposing him,—
What lies they do invent,
If I can only be sustained,
And keep the teat I've got,
I'll bring the party up to time,
And show you what is what.
I'll make the Union party here
A unit at the polls,
For I'm the man, you understand,
That all these chaps controls.
Oh! let me still Assessor be,
Our hearts shall be as one.
And I'll be yours forevermore,
Most humbly,
PALEMON JOHN.'"

Here Mercur stopped and scornful said:
"Such meanness I despise,
A radical—a Johnson man—
I can't believe my eyes.
You want to sell your party
To a man you know we hate,
For a petty little office;
And yet you dare to prate
About your sturdy yeomanry,
You common country lout
You have no principles at all,
I'm glad they turned you out.
You'd make a pretty Congressman—
You'd sell your soul for pelf;
You're now just where you ought to be,
I'll run again myself."

And so P. John and Josh and Rod,
Moaning life's various ills;
Reluctant took the homeward road,
And P. John paid the bills!!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL LEVAN, late of Locust township, deceased. And now to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Levan and Wm. Goodman, administrators, to and among the heirs and distributees. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the third day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

March 8, 1867.

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of DANIEL G. ENT, late of Orange township, dec'd. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Benjamin Allabach, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the second day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

March 8, 1867.

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JOSEPH HAYHURST, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Achenbach, administrator, to and amongst the heirs and distributees. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the first day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend. C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

March 8, 1867.

☞ Berwick Gazette copy.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Orangeville, on *Friday and Saturday, March 29th and 30th*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

ONE COLT, THREE YEARS OLD,

one cow, two cooking stoves, two parlor stoves,

BEDS AND BEDDING,

chairs, tables, two bureaus, carpets, dishes, cooking utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

N. D. STILES, *Auctioneer.*

Orangeville, March 8, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Will be offered at public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Greenwood township, on *MONDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH OF MARCH*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit:

TWO COLTS THREE YEARS OLD,

one colt two years old, one colt one year old,

TWO MILCH COWS AND THREE HEIFERS,

ten good sized shoats, one cart, truck wagon, one side-hill plough, two common ploughs, harrow, cultivator, one sled, and various other farming implements. JACOB EYER.

MOSES COFFMAN, *Auctioneer.*

March 8, 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	570,000
Royal Insurance Co.	10,000,000
Liverpool and London	15,000,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a.	650,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*

mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W. MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay. SUSANNAH MILLER,

March 8, 1867. Executrix.

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,

"AS THE BEST CABINET ORGANS,"

American Institute, New York, October, 1865.

Being pronounced superior in quality, power and variety of tone, and in number of combinations.

"As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*American Art Journal*, (edited by a well-known musical critic.)

They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,500. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $65 to $450. These Organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and general organ-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship!—it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a fine octavo portable Melodeon, have the beautiful Tremolante stop, without extra charge.

A large assortment constantly on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, 841 Broadway.

Our illustrated circular and price lists, with new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 841 Broadway,
mar8'67-3m.] New York City.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of one year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.

They have taken premiums and medals wherever exhibited. Such has been the demand for Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bro's. have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week.

Having now one of the most extensive and complete factories in the United States, factories alone covering over three-fourths of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 219 feet on the Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Pianos in market. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send for illustrated circular.

HAINES BRO'S.,
356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372
mar8'67-3m.] Second Avenue, New York City.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, a lot or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in the County of Columbia, bounded on the north by land of Mary Bettle, on the east and south by land of H. B. Melick, and on the west by land of Andrew Creveling, containing seventeen acres, all improved land.

ALSO:—A certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Hartzel, on the south by land of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by land of John Stetler,

CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,

about thirty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO:—A town lot, situate in Light Street, and county aforesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Harriet Eyer and John Melick, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a Store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Piel, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kiefer, Widow Hayman, Henry Stiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Roup, and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good Spring of Water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL EVERETT,

February 22, 1867-5t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Labor, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nineteen acres, more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.

There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Diana Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. ELI ROBBINS,

February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Maine township, Columbia County, on

TUESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,

one Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, three fresh milch cows, one breeding sow and one sow with pig, three shoats, fourteen head of sheep, one light four-horse wagon with two extra wheels, one new top buggy, one spring wagon, one sulkey one new side-hill plow, plows, harrows, cultivators, one wheelbarrow, one hay hook with rope and pully, rakes and forks, one-seventh part of a clover seed huller, one Hussey Reaper, one Buckeye Reaper, one set of Yankee harness and one double new set of carriage harness, four barrels of cider for vinegar.

ONE COOKING STOVE,

half dozen new chairs, lot of barrels, corn, oats and potatoes by the bushel. Terms made known on day of sale. NATHAN MILLER.

JOSEPH WINTERSTEEN, *Auctioneer,*

February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE & LOT.

Will be sold at public sale, on *Thursday, the Twenty-first day of March*, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Bloom township, Columbia county. Said house fronts on the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, about two hundred yards above the Forks Hotel. Possession of said house and lot will be given on the first day of April next. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale. WILLIAM RABB.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867-3t.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Hollingshead, administrator of George B. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: all that certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county aforesaid, bounded in front by the public road leading from Catawissa to Mifflinville, on the east by a lot of Henry Hollingshead, on the south by the public road leading to Mainville, and on the north by an alley, on which are erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, a good frame stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,

February 15, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, John Appleman, administrator of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said decedent on the north, lands of Jacob Emmitt and Dennis Pursel on the east, and lands of Wm. Giger and James Rounsley on the south, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

more or less; about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a stone kitchen, a large Bank Barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.

ALSO:—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded as follows: adjoining lands of the heirs of John Brugler on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east,

CONTAINING 43 ACRES,

more or less, all cleared land. The first above described is subject to the right to mine, and take from it all the iron ore, with ingress, egress and regress in, to, and upon the said premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Hemlock, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Margaret Appleman, widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers, to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the confirmation, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds and mortgages on the premises to secure to the widow and legal representatives of the said deceased the principal and interest of the one-third above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN APPLEMAN,

February 15, 1867. Administrator.

THE PADDY RUN

COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.

CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure ... 25 cts.

It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.

Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequaled ... 50 cts.

Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed ... $1 00

These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.

For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOBART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York. Sent by mail; Itch, 40c.; S. R. 60c.; Pile, $1.50. [mar1'67-3m.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE.

"BENTON HOTEL."

The undersigned has opened a new House of Entertainment at

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

which is large, commodious, well furnished, and situated about the centre of the village. The stabling is also new, well arranged, convenient and secure.

It will be his constant endeavor to furnish his table with good, plenty and substantial food; his bar with choice, pure and wholesome liquors; and his stable with every thing necessary to make his establishment complete. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

PETER APPLEMAN.

Benton, March 1, 1867.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

REV. J. R. DIMM has resigned as Pastor of the Lutheran Church at this place, and accepted the position of Principal of the Selinsgrove Female College.

MR. J. J. BROWER has purchased the front part of the lot on Court House alley, known as the Robison property. He bought it of E. H. Little, Esq., for two thousand three hundred dollars; and we understand proposes to erect on it a fine building.

WE propose to add, next week, to the attractions of the COLUMBIAN, a department "For the Young." It will be regularly kept up and will be of the most entertaining character. Look out for it girls and boys. It begins next week.

WE publish this week a circular from Mr. Bates, State Historian, which is of interest to all our soldiers. We hope that the required information will be furnished in order that a fair, impartial and comprehensive history may be published.

THE Old "Stuyvesant Pear Tree," standing at the corner of Third Avenue in Thirteenth street, New York City; and which was brought from the United Provinces and planted there by the old Dutch Governor himself, more than two hundred years ago, fell to rise no more a few days since. It is the last link connecting New York with the New Amsterdam of the good old Hollanders.

THE President has signed the bill directing the Secretary of War to refund to each person drafted under the calls of February and March, 1864, who paid commutation, and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars, that being the amount of money so paid by them, it being the meaning of the amendatory act to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft until that quota should be filled, not exceeding one year.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, of which Colonel Freeze is Agent here, has over *eighteen millions* of assets; has issued during the year fourteen thousand three hundred policies, insuring over $50,000,000; and their dividends for the last three years were almost three millions. Dividends are declared annually, and are available as cash in payment of the subsequent premiums, or can be added to the policy.

It is the best, safest, and richest company in the world.

OUR TOWN BOYS.—We are compelled to say that in all our experience we never saw a town in which the boys behave worse than in ours. It is a positive disgrace to the community. At church, festivals, lectures, concerts and entertainments of all kinds, they are always present, and by their outrageous conduct not only mar the proceedings, but prevent many of our citizens from attending. No person is free from insult; and obscenity, drunken wit, and profanity are only too common. It is time our citizens united to put down this growing evil.

NUMEROUS well founded complaints have been made against the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road, for not repairing the fence along the public road between Rupert and Catawissa Station. The road for nearly a mile runs within a few feet or the railroad track, while on the other side the mountain rises perpendicularly. The place is very dangerous, especially at night, and it is time something was done to remedy the evil. Undoubtedly the one-horse-railroad which runs through our county should be compelled to remedy the mischief they create, but it is doubtful whether they will do it save under compulsion. We are glad to know that counsul have been consulted, and if possible the Company will be compelled to rebuild the fence. If not done soon, we fear some terrible accident will happen between those points.

ON Saturday night the Senate held an Executive Session. Only about thirty-five Senators were present, and of that number nearly all were Democrats and friends of the President. The opportunity was embraced to push through a number of confirmations, among them that of John B. Pursel, Postmaster at this place.—*Republican.*

Does the editor of the *Republican* think his readers are ignorant enough to believe the above? He says "only thirty-five Senators were present, and of that number nearly all were Democrats," etc. The "Democrats and friends of the President" number only fourteen in the Senate, when they are all there, which was not the case on the night in question; and according to his own figures the Radicals had seven majority! Mercur must get up a better excuse for his lack of influence in a Senate which is three-fourths Radical.

WE regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of William H. Evans, at Van Stork Mines, near Providence, Luzerne County, by means of a heavy piece of coal falling upon and crushing him. He was buried in this place on Saturday last with military honors. Lieutenant Evans first entered the army as an enlisted man in Battery "G," 1st Pennsylvania Artilery, was discharged for physical disability in front of Washington, and then returned home. After various services he entered Company "B," 210th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and September 12th, 1864 was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and December 8th of the same year was commissioned First Lieutenant in said company. He survived the dangers of the field to perish in a coal mine at home.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. X.

WATERFALLS.

A subject of such *large* dimensions cannot be fairly disposed of in a single number of the Kaleidoscope; and in this I will confine myself mainly to their origin, and to statistical information. Of course a *precise* man would make a division of the subject by classing waterfalls as natural and artificial; and under the former head would write an essay on the magnitude and grandeur of Niagara, or give a description of Tequendama, in New Granada, which has a waterfall of near seven hundred feet.

At present, however, I will confine myself to those unnatural, obtrusive humps worn by the fashionable of the "softer sex," and known in common parlance as "waterfalls," but in circles polite, and Ladies' Magazines called *chignons*; for be it known that new fangled notions, and improper phrases are made palatable to American ears by means of French names.

To our uninitiated lady readers we will say that these *chignons* vary in size from a six pound cannon ball to a large pumpkin; the weight depending upon the amount of ballast the wearer can carry. The shape varies. I have seen them spherical, oblong, angular, conical, smooth, ruffled and frizzled. Some are worn as though like a huge wart or cancer the thing grew there, while others are suspended in a net and bob up and down with the movements of the wearer.

And now a word as to their origin, upon which subject writers are divided in opinion, some claiming for *chignons* the greatest antiquity; but M. Du Chaillu, the celebrated French traveler says, that the Negro women under the African Equator, wear *chignons* of enormous size, and that it takes them from ten to twelve years to grow sufficient hair to bring them to perfection. As everything African is now decidedly popular, we are at no loss to understand why the custom was introduced into our country. The same writer says that the belles of the Equator to add to their charms, have a series of cuts on their faces, and four front teeth pulled out. We cannot say how long it will be before our wives and daughters will adopt the same custom.

It is generally alleged and believed that the hair from which *chignons* are made is procured from the corpses of people who die in hospitals and other public institutions. *Savans*, however, say that after death the hair becomes brittle, and canot be curled or twisted into form. Marseilles, in France, is the centre of the trade; and the enormous sum of forty thousand pounds are imported there annually. The chief supply comes from Sicily, Naples, the States of the Church, while Spain, and parts of France contribute large portions. In Brittany and Auvergne, the buyers go round on market days, and the maid who desires to sell, mounts a wine cask, unlooses her head-dress, and showers her locks over her shoulders, whereupon spirited bidding commences among the dealers. The poor demoiselle whom poverty compels to make this sacrifice is then shorn, and afterwards hides her head until nature or death provide another covering. Those of my readers who have read Victor Hugo's grand work "*Les Miserables*," must remember how poor Fantine sacrificed her wealth of hair to provide for Cosette.

The weight of hair in an ordinary *chignon* does not exceed three ounces and a half, hence the annual quantity imported into Marseilles, alone, would make nearly one hundred and eighty thousand "waterfalls." Of course our ladies are not the only customers, because large portions after being made up are re-exported to Spain and Algeria.

The hair dressers of Marseilles, the most of whom are engaged in the "waterfall," or *chignon* business, number about four hundred, and of these, four large houses make fifty-five thousand annually, for home consumption alone, thirty thousand of which are sent into the interior, and twenty-five thousand used in Marseilles. One firm in Paris retails no less than fifteen thousand a year, at prices ranging from two to fifteen dollars each, although some go as high as fifty dollars. Those of flaxen hair, which are mostly imported from Scotland are the most costly. The number exported from France to England during the past year was eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-four, and in addition, sufficient hair was exported for seven thousand more to be made up in that country. The total value of hair and *chignons* exported in one year from France is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, of which, the United States, next to England, takes the largest quantity. I may further state that the hair arrives at the manufacturers in large sacks holding about two hundred pounds each. It is first thoroughly washed in hot water until every particle of grease is removed, after which it has a final bath of potash, and when perfectly dry is passed through common flour.

To those of my readers who cannot procure a French *chignon*, I append the following recipe:

Take five pounds of rags and a bunch of shavings.
An old tin pan and a bunch of straw;
Then steal an old hat of somebody's leavings,
And swear its your own to get clear of the law.
Next, get an old stocking and stuff it with paper,
And if it is possible put in it a mole,
Then get some old china and a nutmeg grater,
And make them all up in a nice little roll.
Put all these things in a net of red,
And glistening beads must cover them all,
Then fasten it on to the back of your head,
And you will have a nice waterfall.

QUIEN SABE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

IF a junior editor of one of our cotemporaries never "breaks his neck" until he is witty, he will live for some years yet, unless indeed, a rope breaks it.—*Republican.*

Rest easy; while you remain unhung we are in no danger. You and one of your reverend assistants tried the rope business once, as the records of our Court show. Do you wish to try it again?

WE find the following confirmations among the latest official acts of the Senate. Postmaster—John B. Pursel, Bloomsburg; Levi H. Leib, Ashland. The following in this vicinity were rejected: Peter Pursel, Wilksbarre; Jacob Salada, Williamsport; John J. Crouse, Muncy; S. S. Gulick, Danville.

GEORGE H. BROWN has taken possession of Conner's hotel stand at Rupert. We bespeak for him a fair share of custom, as no one knows better "how to keep a hotel."

THE Majority Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has reported against the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

NEBRASKA has been admitted into the Union as a State; and the veto of the Colorado Bill has been sustained.

THE Tenure of Office Bill was passed over the Presidential veto, by both Houses and is now a law.

E. W. WYNKOOP's next term of school will commence on Monday, April 8th next. 2t*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is a fair business doing. 250 boxes sold at 9½ cents gold, and 25 boxes at 9c, gold, and 50 boxes at 13½c. per lb. currency; 200 bags of Rio coffee sold at 18½c per lb. gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 700 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@7.75
Northwestern extra	8.00@9.50
Northwestern family	10.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@14.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@16.50
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.90@3.00; Southern do. at $3.00@3.10, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna. Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is less active, with sales of 6,000 bus. at 98c and 99c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 60@61c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,130 bbls flour; 1,950 bus. wheat; 8,900 bus. corn, 3,600 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS.—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 16@17c; pickled do at 13@13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9½c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ℔ for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00@$9.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 80
Rye "	1 1[illegible]
Corn "	[illegible]
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	11
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	23 00

MARRIED.

HARRISON—FOWLER.—On the 28th ult., in Berwick, by Rev. A. B. Hottenstein, Mr. S. F. Harrison, of Huntington, to Miss Sue Fowler, of Berwick.

KISNER—JERRARD.—At Hazleton, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Newlin, Mr. J. B. Kisner, of Stockton, to Miss Emma J. Jerrard of Hazleton.

EVES—EVES.—In Greenwood township, on the 7th inst., by Friend's Ceremony, Mr. Joseph Eves to Miss Ellen K. Eves, all of Greenwood.

DIED.

DENNER.—In Mount Pleasant, on the 20th ult., John B. Denner, aged fifteen years.

CHAPMAN.—At the Catawissa Paper Mills, on the 1st inst., very suddenly of heart disease, Henry Chapman, aged about thirty-five years.

RABERT.—In Beach Haven, on the 25th of January, infant daughter of Wesley and Lydia Rabert, aged three months and twenty-two days.

WOODWARD.—On January 31st, Charles Woodward, son of John and Margaret Robert, aged six months and ten days.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW,

Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.
March 1, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned, administrators of Herman Millains, late of Moreland township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST,

at twelve o'clock m., a certain piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Madison township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour county, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands late of Wm. Ellis, Wm. Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN,

an orchard, and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.

ALSO—another parcel of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above, land of Adam Spring, and others, containing twenty-five acres and twenty-one perches, more or less, and being well timbered land, late the estate of said deceased.

GOTLIEB SCHEATLER,
MICHAEL WINDGARDNER,
Administrators.
February 22, 1867-4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Sutliff, Daniel Everhart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 19, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

THOMAS HESS, Executor.
February 22, 1867-4.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS, Administrator.
March 1, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS, Administrator.
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of the County of Columbia;—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elias John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
Administrators.
February 1, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PEIFER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peifer late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Administrator.
February 1, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PRISCILLA HAYHURST, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD, Administrator.
February 8, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SUSANNA SITLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Beishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN H. BEISHLINE, Administrator.
February 8, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER, Administrator.
February 15, 1867-6w.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. B. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
Executors.
February 15, 1867-6w.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CHARLES EVERLY vs. MARGARET EVERLY. December Term, 1866, No. 21. In Divorce.
To Margaret Everly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
CATHARINE ROST, by her next friend John Staufer, vs. THOMAS ROST. December Term, 1866, No. [illegible]. In Divorce.
To Thomas Rost, Respondent, Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:
MARY J. MANNING, by her next friend Amos Harlan, vs. ANDREW J. MANNING. February Term, 1867, No. 11. In Divorce.
To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February 8th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Ammerman, executors, to and among the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the twenty-third day of March 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate: And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. L'Velle, Esq., appointed commissioner to report the facts with his opinion, etc.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. H. Abbott, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

M. M. L'VELLE, Commissioner.
February 22, 1867-4t.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Sproul, Stephen Sproul, Asenith Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Eyes, Louisa Spalding intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Eves, Parvin Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-3t.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, FROM January 1st 1866, to January 1st 1867.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following Statement and Report, agreeably to the twenty-second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D. 1834: *JOHN J. STILES*, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866. Jan. 1.	To amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years	$5217 24
	Amount cash received of Dan'l M'Henry late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do	Cash received of Daniel M'Henry late Treasurer, for sundry taxes	1512 56
Feb. 5.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Suit,	80 55
Feb. 6.	Cash of H. J. Reeder, for plank,	7 50
Feb. 28.	Cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 60
April 23.	Cash of Jos. Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 10.	Cash of Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, costs, &c., in suit of the County vs. Wm. Stetler, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June.	To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	15065 52
June 22.	Cash of George Hilday, land redeemed,	1 43
Aug.	Cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4610 41
Sept. 4.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Suit,	77 40
Oct.	To amount ten day assessment in Borough of Berwick,	10 80
Dec. 19.	Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	170 00
	To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1865,	80 00
	Amount outstanding, balance,	29 65
	To sundry taxes,	600 00
		$28019 57

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$5772 48
By exonerations allowed collectors	164 28
By Commissioners " "	1688 59
By am't of County orders redeemed	17,793 41
By Treasurer's commissions on $15,902 27 at four per cent.,	636 09
By balance due County,	2,882 76
	$28,019 57

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

Amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years,	$819 00
" assessed for 1866,	1,259 50
" due Treasurer,	515 51
	$2,594 01

CR.

Amount outstanding and uncollected,	$947 00
" exonerations allowed collectors,	193 00
" commission,	43 00
" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	1,332 75
" paid assessors for assessment of tax for the year 1866,	80 00
" Treasurer's commission on $1,412 75,	76 63
	$2,594 01

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditors and Clerk,	$48 00
" to Wirt auditing Prothonotary and Register's account,	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid assessors for Spring assessment,	$595 43

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Amount paid David Savage, bridge in Benton,	$625 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Fishingcreek,	350 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	800 00
" F. L. Shuman " Franklin	1,275 00
	$3,350 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Amount paid John Herner,	$90 01
" " David Savage,	446 31
" " Aaron Kester for plank,	162 32
" " P. Hartman,	74 74
" " Samuel Appleman,	515 36
" " M. C. Woodward	675 62
" " John Eyer,	40 50
" " Philip Crawford for stone	73 80
" " John Mordan,	61 34
" " William Eyer,	203 50
" " Josiah H. Furman,	168 09
" " Sundry persons,	507 62
" " Montgomery Cole,	60 00
	$2,560 01

BLANK BOOKS.

Amount paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work to privy	$613 91
" for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year, &c.,	139 15
	$773 07

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$30 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Amount to W. Wirt, Commissioner's Attorney,	$70 00

COURT CRIER.

Amount to M. Coffman for the year 1866,	$57 50

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Amount paid to the several Constables during year,	$167 43

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$437 39

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Amount paid T. J. Vanderslice, Commiss'r	$228 00
" " Allen Mann, "	208 00
" " John F. Fowler "	243 00
" " Montgomery Cole "	21 00
" " R. C. Fruit Clerk,	600 00
" " " expenses to Harrisburg	16 00
	$1,300 00

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Amount paid E. H. Little, late Dist. Att'y.	$121 00
" " M. M. Traugh,	123 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Amount paid sundry persons for Spring election	$394 60
" paid sundry persons for Poor House and general election	731 75
	$1,120 35

FUEL.

Amount for coal & wood for Court House and Jail	$198 25

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

Amount to sundry persons	$75 20

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Amount of stationery, etc., for court.	$42 06

INSURANCE.

Amount to Lycoming Mutual Ins. Co.,	$25 76

INQUESTS.

Amount to J. G. Quick, Esq., on C. Walters,	$10 37
to Wm. M. Hoagland on Thos. Divine	10 38
to J. B. Case, M. D., examining body of Samuel Warance at inquest,	5 00
	$25 75

JURORS WAGES AND MILEAGE.

Amount to Jurors at the several courts during the year	$1,693 24

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Amount paid Dr. F. C. Harrison, attendance on prisoners,	$2 50

PROTHONOTARY.

Amount paid Jesse Coleman, Proth'y.,	$135 00

PRINTING.

Amount to W. H. Jacoby,	$189 00
to J. S. Sanders,	112 00
to L. L. Tate,	20 00
to P. John	6 00
	$328 00

POSTAGE.

Amount paid D. A. Beckley, P. M.	$3 50

PENITENTIARY.

Amount paid E. S. Penitentiary, supporting convicts,	$423 91
" paid State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Suit	157 95
	$580 86

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Amount paid sundry persons for road and bridge views,	$459 00

ROAD DAMAGES.

Amount paid Thomas Knorr, Bloom tp.,	$18 00
" " Wm. Kline, Jackson tp.,	19 00
" " J. W. Eck, Briarcreek tp.,	300 00
" " D. A. Bowman, "	375 00
" " Andrew Freas, "	150 00
" " W. B. Robbins, Greenwood tp.	15 00
	$885 00

SHERIFF'S BILL.

Amount paid Samuel Snyder for boarding prisoners	$270 00
" " conveying Nathaniel Perry to the House of Refuge and Isaac Bird to E. S. Penitentiary	90 00
" " conveying Abraham Fenler to the E. S. Penitentiary	70 00
	[illegible]

SHEEP DAMAGE.

Amount paid to sundry persons to wit:

Bloom township	$44 00
Benton "	80 00
Greenwood "	187 00
Briarcreek "	139 00
Centre "	115 00
Fishingcreek "	69 50
Jackson "	98 50
Locust "	22 00
Madison "	42 00
Maine "	26 00
Mt. Pleasant "	80 50
Montour "	26 00
Orange "	58 00
Pine "	48 50
Hemlock "	82 50
Sugarloaf "	89 00
Scott "	101 00
Mifflin "	48 75
	$1,373 75

STATE ROAD.

Amount paid laying out State Road thro' Columbia and Luzerne counties	$16 04

TIP STAVES.

Amount paid at the several courts	$87 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Amount of road, school and county taxes refunded by the several townships	$1,929 28

Amount of orders issued for the year 1866		$19,219 63
Deduct amount of sheep orders issued for the year 1866	$1,373 75	
taxes refunded to townships	1,929 28	$3,303 03
Actual expenses for year 1866		$15,904 60

WE the undersigned Auditors of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners, do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the first day of January, A. D. 1866, to the first day of January, A. D. 1867, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia County of two thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, ($2,882 76), from JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands this eighth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

DANIEL SNYDER, }
L. B. RUPERT, } County Auditors.
JOHN P. HANNON, }

Attest: DANIEL LEE, *Clerk.*

WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said county for the year 1866.

Witness our hands, January eighth, 1867.

ALLEN MANN, }
J. F. FOWLER, } Comm'rs.
MONT. COLE, }

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, *Clerk.*

APPROVED by the Court, February fourth 1867.

IRAM DERR, }
P. K. HERBEIN, } Asso. Judges.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 8, 1867.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia couty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, crosscut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, bed cakes, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails, Sledges, curtain fixtures, Thimble skeins and boxes, Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, Carpets, Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 1, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [illegible]

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lowe room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 35 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 15, 1867-3m.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES K. EYER,

Having had much experience as a Public Vendue Crier, has taken out a

UNITED STATES LICENSE,

and takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he can always be found at BARTON'S OLD STAND, Bloomsburg, ready to attend to all calls in his line. [feb8'67-ly.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

jan29'67.]

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken up by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the attention of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generations a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle, and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [feb8'67.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Taxes of Farmers.

The following is very important to farmers, and the decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington:

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost, during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deductions can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and received compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expense for ditching and cleaning new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvement, and not to be deducted.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allwoed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be obtained by estimating the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the esrtimated value of the land on the first day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the tax-payer upon any building, owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

Meat for fowls to make them Lay.

One subscriber asks, what food will induce fowls to lay? another asks about scrap cake; another about hogs' lights and similar offal. To those we would say: It is the nature of fowls in good health to lay, and they cannot help it—the eggs will come. Scanty fare will reduce their laying propensity, and on very short commons, eggs cease altogether. Rich food promotes the tendency; certain seeds, like buckwheat, sunflower and hemp seeds increase it and meat of any kind does the same. All this however, forces the fowl into an unnatural state, and ordinarily shortens her life. The eggs besides have often a poor flavor. Occasional feedings of fresh meat, like the lights of hogs chopped fine, are very good in winter when the fowls find no insect food. They need besides hearty food in cold weather, especially if they are not kept in warm houses. In very cold weather, hens running about and roosting in exposed places will not lay though richly fed; their food goes to keeping them warm.

Save Your Oil.

We find the following receipt for saving oil—we presume coal oil in our exchanges. Try it:

Put the wick into the lamp, and fill the latter about half full with coarse salt and then put in it about an inch of oil and it will be found that a great saving will be the result. The salt wastes away gradually during the burning, and must therefore, be renewed from time to time. The light is purer and more brilliant than without the salt, and the wick requires no snuffing.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Coffee is an effective disinfecting agent as the following experiment will show; A quantity of meat was hung up in a room which was kept closed until the decomposition of the meat was far advanced. A chafing dish was then put in, and some half-roasted coffee thrown on the fire. In a few moments the room was disinfected. The best way to effect this fumigation is to strew ground coffee on a hot iron plate.

To Destroy Cockroaches.

Mix a small quantity of arsenic with some breadcrumbs and lay it near the insectes' haunts. *Caution.* Arcenic is poisonous. Another method is to half-fill an earthenware basin or deep pie-dish with sweetened beer. They will enter the basin or dish, drink the beer, and, in their efforts to climb the glazed surface of the earthenware, will fall back and be drowned.

To Destroy Bed-Bugs.

There are innumerable recipes for the destruction of this honsehold pest. One of the best is the following: Scald the bedsteads, and wipe them dry; mix ordinary lamp-oil with a little quicksilver, and apply this to the cracks with a feather.

To Prevent the Incursions of Mice,

Strew wild mint where you wish to keep the mice out, and they will never trouble you.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
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SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
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FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c, constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 21 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GLOCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 229 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. B. WEBB.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR STARCH GLOSS
is the only article used by
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.
IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.
OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address
NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
se4-22-6m—adv 218 Fulton Street, New York.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 350 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-ly

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